

ORLEANS COUNTY MONITOR

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WORSE THAN RECIPROCITY.

Senator Page made an effort in the United States senate last week to save the proposed tariff reduction on butter as called for in the bill now before congress, but it was of no avail. The schedule went through which reduced the tariff from 6 cents to 2 1/2 cents per pound. Senator Dillingham also made a speech on the proposed tariff changes and told of its effects on the agricultural interests of New England. He said:

"How will the pending measure affect the New England farmer in respect to Canadian products?"

"In this bill the rates are decreased 100 per cent from the present duties on eggs, milk, cream, potatoes, corn, rye, wheat, flax, buckwheat, cabbage, bacon and hams, lamb, tallow, fresh beef, veal, and so forth, cattle, swine and sheep. The duties are reduced 60 per cent on poultry, butter, cheese, apples, peaches, pears, and so forth, straw, oats, peas, and horses. The rates on hay, onions and barley are reduced 50 per cent. And this is done without any reciprocal advantage offered to or received by any class of producers in the United States."

"He can but remember the dark days under the Wilson bill in the years 1895, 1896 and 1897, when all classes received such staggering blows that each sympathized with the other in the sufferings that followed; vast throngs of workmen were without employment, soup houses were opened in many of our cities, armies of the unemployed demanded work of the public authorities, farm and dairy produce suffered heavy decline in prices, and the finest products of New England's farms and dairies sold in the markets of New England for prices less than the cost of production."

Many Vermont farmers were bitter toward the supporters of the Canadian reciprocity pact two years ago who now see something really destructive staring them in the face. The reciprocity act contained reductions in butter and some other products but in exchange Canada was to send us grain, lumber and many other products which the farmer uses. It was much preferable to the present scheme whereby Canada gets all the benefit of the tariff reduction but gives us nothing in return.

Of course speculation is rife as to who will take the place of John W. Rowell, resigned, on the Supreme Court bench of Vermont. The Monitor speaks without authority or hearsay but judges that John W. Redmond of Newport will be a candidate and then there is W. W. Miles of Barton, chief of the superior court judges—two good Orleans county men.

A reduction of express rates enforced by the Inter-State Commerce commission which will take an income of \$25,000,000 from the earnings of the express companies, and the competition of the parcel post system is liable to cut some of the "velvet" out of the express business.

The publication of the summary of the work of the Memphremagog Cow Testing association in these columns a few weeks ago has brought forth considerable comment. A long editorial from the St. Johnsbury Caledonian commenting on it is reprinted in this issue. The Monitor is particularly pleased with the work being done in this county as it has been a stout champion of cow testing for a number of years.

A Williamstown farm sold for \$13,000! Money is also coming back to the soil along with the people. Who said Vermont is decadent?—Barre Times.

A \$13,000 farm sale here in Orleans county is not so unusual as to cause much comment. Several farms bringing from \$12,000 to \$15,000 have been sold in the county within a few years. Come up into Orleans county where we farm and have farms. Barns 220 feet long, 100-cow dairies, milking machines, farm electric plants, etc.

Massachusetts Republicans have a variety of men to choose from for governor if Foss enters the field on their ticket. Gardner is a Progressive in every way except enrollment in the party bearing that name. In fact it was the Boston Journal that announced with joy within a year that Gardner was to enroll a Progressive. Benton, we imagine is more of an old line G. O. P. man, and Foss, well, he's Foss. He carries many votes whether he casts his lot with the Democrats or Republicans and he has been successful under both banners.

The escape of Harry K. Thaw from the New York state insane asylum at Matteawan by automobile and his probable escape from the state and possibly from the country is an unfortunate affair. Thaw is a murderer who avoided the death chair by the plea of insanity. Insanity is all too frequent a plea in our criminal courts today and where punishment is evaded with such a plea

let the consequence of confinement be suffered. One thing is true. Thaw is insane and dangerous or else he should have been sent to the electric chair.

The Sulzer-Tammany-Glynn row and impeachment proceedings in New York state is little short of a national disgrace. That there is even ground for impeachment proceedings against the governor of the greatest state in the union is humiliating. Only eight governors in the whole history of our government have been impeached. But last of all, that the proceedings should be instigated, as is probably the case, by Tammany, the boss Democratic organization of New York is still more disgusting. And then to have Lieutenant Governor Glynn fight the claim that he is governor as soon as Sulzer was impeached, and have Sulzer fight back, and Mrs. Sulzer come into the foreground by claiming that she and not her husband misappropriated campaign funds. Well, it's just one big, rotten political row, and will be the end of Democratic control of the state of New York for a time at least. This immediately following the rule of Dix is enough to turn the Democrats out.

Nothing startling has happened in the telephone situation here in Vermont for a week but Gov. Fletcher is apparently gaining strength in his position against the deposed public service commission and the telephone corporation. In the meantime nothing definite appears to be taking place and the telephone company is getting additional revenue from their raise in rates. The new directory just issued by the Passumpsic company in a given territory in Orleans county shows a decrease in the number of subscribers listed by more than 200 and still in that same territory the present rates bring a greater revenue to the company than it received under the old rate with these 200 additional instruments. In short, the people now receive less free zone territory than before the raise in prices last spring, get fewer connections because there are fewer subscribers and pay a higher price for the service. On the other hand the company gets an increase in revenue. That's what the company is looking for.

CONFESSES MURDERING SISTER.

Mrs. Eugene McCarthy, 55 years old of West Rutland, the mother of eight children, is the self-confessed murderer of her sister, Miss Alice Kerrigan, seventy years of age, who lived on the street floor of the same house in which the McCarthy family lived.

The murder took place Friday, August 15, but the discovery was not made until the following Tuesday, when the body of the murdered woman was found in the cellar, it being buried under several inches of dirt which had been well stamped down.

Suspicion was directed toward Mrs. McCarthy some time before the deed was discovered as her sister disappeared suddenly and a brother living in Rutland asked officers to look into the matter. They placed Mrs. McCarthy under arrest and she finally confessed the awful deed. She stated that she and her sister had a slight quarrel and that she shot the sister with a shot gun, while she lay on a couch, dragged the body down cellar and buried it, but first stated that she had burned the body. The officers found the corpse of Miss Kerrigan as directed wrapped in blankets, tightly bound, and buried in the cellar.

The husband works in the marble shops in Proctor and only learned of the affair upon his return home Tuesday evening, when he found his wife locked up for murder, and was completely overcome. The neighbors were caring for the children.

The aged father of the two women says he heard no shot while working in the garden on the Friday when the deed was said to have been committed and the children it appears were picking berries on the hillside near by that afternoon.

The tragedy is stirring up the town the more because of the prominence of the persons concerned. The murdered woman was a highly respected spinster. Mrs. McCarthy, whose maiden name was Mary Kerrigan, was the village belle a few decades ago and her marriage about 18 years ago to Eugene McCarthy was the occasion of the largest wedding Rutland ever saw.

Insanity and insane rage are generally believed by the friends to have been responsible.

Sharp Rate Reduction.

A Washington dispatch says: Further to popularize the parcel post system with the public, Postmaster General Burleson Monday announced that after August 15 the weight limit on packages would be placed at 20 pounds (it is now 11 pounds) and that a sharp reduction of charges for the transportation of packages would be made. He announced also that on the same date the banking by-mail feature would be introduced into the postal savings system. The reduction in charges on matter for local delivery is from the present rate of 5 cents for the first pound and 1 cent for each additional two pounds or fraction thereof. For delivery in the first zone the rate will be reduced from 5 cents for the first and 2 cents for each additional pound to 5 cents and 1 cent; for the second zone the rate will be cut from 6 cents and 4 cents to 5 cents and 1 cent for each additional pound or fraction thereof.

Vermont Notes.

Twin daughters have been born to Mr. and Mrs. John Raveigne of North Hero. They have had seventeen children, fifteen of whom are now living.

J. G. Gregg of Pawtucket, R. I., met with an automobile accident near Wilmington Aug. 9 in which his spine was broken. He was later taken to Boston by special train, but there is little hope of his recovery.

WHAT THE PAPERS SAY.

Thinks People Want Prouty.

The Rutland News says that "left to their own devices and judgment, the people of Vermont would choose Mr. Prouty United States senator by a large majority." It is right. Will they be allowed to do it?—Morrissville Messenger.

Barton Always Has Abundant Water Supply.

Unless rain falls within a few days, Hardwick is facing a serious shortage of water. There is enough at present for the evening, but the people, providing it is shut off at night, but in case of a sudden fire at night the problem of fire fighting would be serious, and it is probable the citizens would be obliged to resort to the old time 'bucket brigade' and get water from the river. We have had three slight fires here within a few days, but should bring home to the people the need of extreme caution at this time.—Hardwick Gazette.

Interesting Cow Facts.

The Orleans County Monitor published some very interesting facts concerning 400 cows which have been under the control of the Memphremagog Cow Testing Association for one year. Notice we should think, "It ought to be" or anything of that kind. The association has given its members exact information regarding every cow in the herds under its inspection and the findings are indisputable.

Here is the average result for the 400 cows. Amount of milk per cow, 4,350 pounds; butter fat, 204.3 pounds; percent of butter fat, 4.7; average butter fat, 33 cents per pound; value per cow, \$68.19; cost of roughage, \$28.58; cost of grain, \$16.79; profit per cow, \$22.82; return on each dollar expended, \$1.53; feed cost of one pound of butter fat, 22 cents; feed cost of 100 pounds of milk, \$1.04.

The average of 204.3 pounds of butter fat per cow is considerably above the average of the state, which is less than 150 pounds. So this test shows good cows in Orleans county. This statement gives the profit of each cow as \$22.82. This is not correct. It is really the amount of money produced in excess of the cost of feed. To get the exact profit it would be necessary to ascertain the cost of caring for, and housing the cow, and the interest on the money value of the cow and the depreciation in her value during the year. When these items are determined the profit of the cow will not be very large. Doubtless less than a third of the cows in the state will produce \$68.19 worth of butter per year and this will explain to some degree the cry of hard times among the farmers.

Other results fully as interesting are obtained. For instance out of the twenty-two herds tested the feed cost of a pound of butter in Herd E was twenty-nine cents per pound, (the highest cost), while in Herds O and R it was only eighteen cents a pound (the lowest cost). Further comparison of these herds shows that the return on every dollar's worth of feed was \$1.16 in Herd E, \$1.81 in Herd O and \$1.80 in Herd R. The highest average profit per cow was \$32.78 in Herd F and the lowest \$5.70 in Herd W.

The highest cost of feed per cow was \$63.70 per cow in Herd F, and the lowest \$25.83 in Herd C. These differences in figures can be very profitably studied to determine whether or not the individual farmer is feeding to the best advantage.

The star performer in the organization was in Herd B, which produced 376.5 pounds of butter fat while the poorest cow was in Herd Q, producing only 85.4 pounds. The cow giving the largest profit over cost of feed was in Herd J and gave \$31.58. The most unprofitable cow was in Herd E and showed a loss of \$10.97 from the cost of her feed. Now there should be an investigation of the reason why the cow producing the most butter fat was not the most profitable. So the comparison of facts might be continued and valuable information obtained from them, but it is evident that no sensible farmer that it is worth while to know what the association has already shown that it paves the way for much more valuable knowledge. Again we ask how can the farmers of Caledonia county sit idly by and fail to organize and secure this valuable information? Why not take steps for immediate action and more progressive farming than you have ever done?—St. Johnsbury Caledonian.

The University of Vermont and State Agricultural College.

The University of Vermont and State Agricultural College is a Vermont institution and exists primarily for the purpose of educating the youth of Vermont. The colleges of arts and sciences, of medicine, of engineering, and of agriculture are all of the first grade and furnish educational facilities within the state equal to any afforded by the leading colleges of other states.

Under provisions made by the general assembly the work of agricultural extension will begin this year. A new course in agricultural education for the common schools will be opened with the beginning of the college year. Under the provisions of the Juedevine fund limited loans of money may be made to students of this state pursuing their studies at the University of Vermont. Certain scholarships are also available for worthy young people. For catalogue and further information address President Guy Potter Benton, University of Vermont and State Agricultural College Burlington, Vermont.

\$100 REWARD, \$100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages. That disease is Catarrh. Catarrh is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh, being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

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STATE NEWS.

Estee Is "Mentioned."

It is rumored at Montpelier that Gov. Fletcher is considering the appointment of Mayor James B. Estee of that city as member of the public service commission to take the place of Commissioner Babutt, who has resigned and whose resignation has not yet been formally accepted by the governor.

Sight of Revolver Brought Him Down.

John Coffey, one of the two prisoners who escaped from the house of correction Aug. 12, was captured the next day at Ludlow. The fugitive was discovered on top of one of the coaches of the train, which was going 45 miles an hour. The fugitive refused to descend until the officer drew his revolver. Frank Snell, the other man who escaped, was caught soon after leaving the institution.

Revolver Shot Fatal.

A revolver that refused to go off on schedule cost the life, Aug. 11, of 17-year-old Leo La Mothe of Burlington. With Raymond Shequin, the La Mothe boy was playing with a loaded revolver in his home. He tried to fire it, but the weapon refused to work. He then passed it to his playmate and the two bent their energies upon it, with the result that Leo received a bullet in the pit of the stomach. He died later at the Burlington hospital.

Chief Justice Rowell Resigns.

It is announced that Chief Justice John W. Rowell of the supreme court, in accordance with a statement made a month or so ago has sent in his resignation to Gov. Fletcher and that it has been accepted. The letter of resignation was dated at Randolph August 12 and the reply of the governor August 16. In his letter Gov. Fletcher says he accepts the resignation with deep regret and refers to the great and faithful services Judge Rowell has rendered the state during the extraordinary last week of his term. Judge Rowell was born at Lisbon, N. H., in 1835 and was educated in Randolph. He was admitted to the bar in 1858. He was appointed judge of the supreme court, Jan. 11, 1882 and chief judge, March 31, 1902.

Loukes Succeeds Morgan.

Merton H. Loukes of Woodstock was named by the state penal board Aug. 13, to be superintendent of the house of correction at Rutland, to succeed D. L. Morgan, resigned. The appointee was born in Highgate 40 years ago. He was for three years a keeper at the state prison at Windsor, afterward being for three and a half years assistant superintendent or warden. He resigned the latter position and since that time has been keeper of the jail at Woodstock. He is a deputy sheriff in Windsor county. It had been generally thought that Sheriff Frank Johnson of this county would be appointed but the penal board were not unanimous for him and Mr. Tracy resigned as a candidate for the place when he learned that he could not be the unanimous choice of the board.

Labor Union's State Convention.

The annual convention of the Vermont state branch, American Federation of Labor, was held at St. Johnsbury last week. The following officers were elected: President, Fred H. Beal, Bethel; secretary-treasurer, Nelson A. Malmgren, Rutland; corresponding secretary, Alexander Ironside, Barre; first vice-president, George C. Stewart, Barre; second vice-president, John McDonald, St. Johnsbury; third vice-president, John Shannahan, Rutland; fourth vice-president, Hugh McLeod, Bellows Falls. Among the resolutions adopted were one favoring the 58-hour week law for women and minors, a board of conciliation and mediation, and one relating to lighting, heating and ventilation of mills and factories. It was decided to hold the next convention in Bellows Falls. Gov. Allen M. Fletcher was the guest of honor and spoke on labor legislation.

Stalkus Dies of Wounds.

The death of Joseph Stalkus of West Rutland, stabbed in that town Saturday Aug. 9, adds to the seriousness of the charge against Peter Jakabous, his assailant, who is now held on the charge of murder. Stalkus died Aug. 11 at the Rutland hospital from the effects of his wounds. The most important development in the case is the arrest of six other men who were in the party during the brawl in which Stalkus lost his life, charging them with breach of the peace. Dr. B. H. Stone from the state laboratory made an autopsy upon the body of Stalkus and declared there have been due to wounds received in Saturday night's fighting which occurred at the home of Michael Lipnitski and was the outcome of a drinking party. The actual stabbing occurred in a field back of the house. Stalkus was about 35 years old and is survived by a wife and one child.

Successful Season at Camp Abnaki.

The thirteenth annual camp under the direction of the Y. M. C. A., state branch, closed last week. This season at Camp Abnaki on Champlain has been the most successful, by far of any yet held. The first camp had 21 boys. The one just closed had more than 180 and there are more bookings already for next season. Boys come from Burlington, Barre, Montpelier, St. Albans, Rutland, Swanton, Middlebury, Woodstock, Chester, Glen Falls, Bellows Falls, Oswego, New York city, Whitehall and Washington, D. C. Of the total number 35 were from Burlington. Some of them remained through the entire camp while others spent a week or more here. Credit for the excellent discipline and camp spirit maintained is due in large measure to the camp director, Byron N. Clark of Burlington, Y. M. C. A., state secretary and his assistants and camp leaders. Nearly the entire camp took a hike one week to the city of Montreal, Quebec, and returned. They came back on the train. Other long trips were also taken. All kinds of outdoor games were played, many boys learned to swim and there was little sickness during the whole time. Seventy-five emblems for service performed were given out, an unusually large number.

TELEPHONE SITUATION DISCUSSED.

CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE

advance was so small (?) and with it we received additional free territory and night service. As far as the writer knows the company did not lose one single subscriber on account of this advance for the simple reason that the public believed that the advance was reasonable, and that promises of increased efficiency would be fulfilled. But the deception did not last long. We soon got a letter from the telephone company which for brazen contempt of public feeling is hard to match in the business world. This letter cut the free zone territory by one-third, raised the cost 75 per cent on and above what we paid the independent company, and closed with an appeal that oozed with impudence, begging the public to be patient and give the company time to show what it will do. Phew! What will it do if the public is patient? Just what have they done or tried to do? Increased the number of toll-booths, increased the toll-rates, given a smaller number of subscribers to our local centrals, decreased the free zone territory, decreased the efficiency of the service, given notice to subscribers on the 22nd day of the month that bills due the 21st day of said month being unpaid, unless paid at once, meant a discontinuance of telephone services, and attempted to compel local subscribers away from home to use the toll-booths, paying to call their own homes. And all this in an effort, (most to be sure) to increase the income. In a conversation with Manager Brown the writer told that gentleman that the public did not believe what he said relative to inadequate income on their investment. The writer also reminded him that reports were abroad when the first advance in rates was made that no further advancement would be made. His reply was that no such promises were ever given and that no guarantee would be given now that no further advance in telephone cost to subscribers would be made. Without saying so, the impression was rather given that when the sore spots upon public feeling got a little calmed, a further advance would surely come.

Manager Brown further volunteered information that the independent company had been furnishing 'phones for one dollar per month, and at the same time paying six per cent dividends to stockholders until the lines were depreciated and out of repair and no money in the treasury to provide against depreciation of lines. In competition with the New England Telephone company the independents could not raise rates on phones, hence they were compelled to sell out, leaving the buyer free to raise rates without competition.

Of course the public is willing that any corporation shall have fair returns. The independent company had demonstrated that it could provide 'phone service for one dollar per month, pay all employees and pay a fair dividend on the investment, but while doing this had not been able to provide against depreciation. Hence the public stood the first advance without a murmur. Let us see what the 25 per cent advance meant. On the Derby central there were 145 subscribers. On the Morgan central, 213. The advance in income to the company from these centrals would be \$1074.00 per year. Possibly we are not competent judges on the cost of maintaining a telephone line, but we feel that the repairs were at least as promptly made under the independent management as it is today, and we feel that what extra provisions against depreciation were necessary would be well provided for by the \$1074.00 per annum in the territory occupied by the two centrals now existing in Derby and Morgan. This is one reason why the public feels that the oppressive rates and systems existing today are unwarranted.

Another reason is that the increase is a violation of the law of supply and demand. Every corporation, company or individual having a commodity to sell has a right to the highest price that commodity will bring supplying the entire demand. When the price gets too high, the demand either diminishes by virtue of a substitute or remains unsatisfied. In the present telephone situation the demand remains unsatisfied and the supply is unused. Every present subscriber is suffering in consequence of a decrease of the number of his fellow citizens using the telephone as well as in the increased cost to himself.

Furthermore, a public utility like the telephone, if properly managed and honestly supervised would maintain its full quota of subscribers without a corps of glib tongued professionals riding around the country in automobiles to coerce the simple (?) country folks to keep their 'phones in spite of any advancing prices. Also there ought to be no need of a corps of typewriters and printers to set up glowing adds tickling the fancy and vanities of duped patrons. There ought to be no need of the hundreds and thousands of postal cards telling independent fellows that they are often wanted on the telephone and it is certainly humorous to have the latest ruse come to us in the form of a fairy tale about the "Blessed Telephone" in a sick room, where after a few rings the most saintly sick man would be inclined to say, "Take that damned thing out."

In conclusion there seems to the writer but one sure and permanent remedy in the situation. The highest paid officer in the United States postal department receives a salary we propose to reduce below \$20,000 per year. The highest paid postmaster has less than \$10,000 per year. The highest paid rural mail carrier has less than \$1800 per year.

From the highest to the lowest the postoffice department has more than 100,000 satisfied employees on one hand and it has on the other, 100,000-000 satisfied customers. In marked contrast to the postoffice department stands the American Telephone & Telegraph company. The highest officer is reported to draw \$100,000 per annum in salary, and from him down to the miserably underpaid hells he gets are all howling for more. Of their 6,000,000 subscribers there are 5,900,000 crying for reduced rates. Federal ownership of the telephone business may be a long way off, but that alone will bring the real permanent relief.

By An Ex-Telephone Subscriber.

Derby, Vt.

NOTICE.

Found in my blacksmith shop, two wagon wheels 44 inches high, two inch tires, 1 1/2 inch spokes, 10 inch hub and for 1 1/2 inch axle. Owner requested to prove property, pay charges and move away his goods.
E. H. POPE,
Barton, Vermont
32-34

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M. J. Smith, reliable dealer, Church street, Barton, Vt., says: "I know that Doan's Kidney Pills are a good kidney medicine and worthy of endorsement. I have taken them for a time and aching back and pain through my kidneys and have had the best of results. I do not think that I could give Doan's Kidney Pills too much praise."

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PROBATE COURTS

Special sessions of the Probate Court for the District of Orleans will be held at the office of F. W. Baldwin, in Barton, on the second Friday of each month, and in the forenoon only of the fourth Friday of each month; and at the office of Black & Stoddard in Orleans, in the afternoon of the fourth Friday of each month. Parties desiring to transact Probate business at Barton or Orleans are requested to notify the judge in advance, that he may take the necessary papers. The Probate Office at Newport will be open for the transaction of business every day, except Sundays and holidays; but it is desirable, as far as possible, that those coming from a distance, make special appointments with the court in advance, either by phone or letter.

RUFUS W. SPEAR, Judge.